The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,199.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	26	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8

Fourth and succeeding insertions .. „ 0 8½ As.

Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ARCOT," 1,381 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander James Shaap, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	May 1875.	Leave Madras	June 1875.
„ Carwar	22	„ Coconada	6
„ Narrakel	26	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Alleppy	26	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Tuticorin	28	„ Calingapatam	8
„ Colombo	29	„ Gopalpore	8
„ Galle	30	„ False Point	9
„ Negapatam	June 2	Arrives CALCUTTA	11

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer as this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Aicheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, SUHUTAR, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BARREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 696 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st May 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	May 1875.	Leave BUSSREH	June 1875.
„ Kurrachee	25	„ Mahomerah	9
„ Muscat	28	„ Fao	9
„ Bunder Abbas	30	„ Bushire	11
	June 1875.	„ Linga	14
„ Linga	1	„ Bunder Abbas	15
„ Bushire	3	„ Jask	16
„ Fao	5	„ Gwatter	18
„ Mahomerah	5	„ Kurrachee	22
Arrive BUSSREH	6	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 696 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J Avery, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st May 1875 at 4 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Hendrson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th May 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. MALACCA, 392 Tons, 70 H. P., Commander H. L. Guy, R.N.R., as above, on THURSDAY, the 20th May 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Barnee.		Deoghur.	
Bortia.		Malwan.	
Dulnaghurry.		Vingoria.	
Jeytapore.		Goa (Panjim) and	
Vizindrog.		Carwar.	

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY, AT 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorry, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 25th May at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Harnee.		Vingoria.	
Dulnaghurry.		Goa Panjim.	
Jeytapore.		Carwar.	
Malwan.		Compta.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without wine.
Suez	35	22	6	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including wine.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	50	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Steward on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street,

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Sailing about 25th May).

THE powerful Steamer MACEDONIA, 2,273 Tons, 486 H. P., nominal, will be despatched for Liverpool, about the 25th May. The Steamer carries a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and also exceptionally good accommodation for Twenty-two Second-class Passengers.

The Macedonia averaged 10½ knots on the outward voyage and may be depended upon to make a quick passage home.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Fare to Liverpool	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
„ Suez	350	200

The Macedonia will be followed by the THRACIA ...2,107 Tons, 424 H.P., about 8th June. AURORA ...2,377 „ 424 „ „ 22th June and other Steamers at regular intervals.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 6th May 1875. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	
				May.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2809	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1594	250	31st—Suez, &c.
				June.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2932	450	4th—Southampton.
CHINA	G. Brooks	2010	400	11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillon	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2393	400	25th—Suez, &c.
				July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Marseilles at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, May 12, 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 31st May 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. VENETIA, (2,726 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain W. C. Ansorge, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th May 1875.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S. S. COLUMBIAN, 2,283 Tons, 500 H.P., Captain W. Robbie, will be despatched for Hongkong, on TUESDAY, 25th May, calling at Singapore.

GEO. F. HENRY,

Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 17th May 1875.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT MACULLA, ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, 200 H. P., as above from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 3rd June. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 30 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Monday the 31st May, will be in time for the Agra, at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 12th May 1875. Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL TO LEAVE ABOUT 27TH MAY.

THE fine Screw Steamer PALES-TINE, 2,867 Tons, 300 H. P., Classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's will be despatched as above. She has superior accommodation for 25 1st Class Passengers and will make the run in 30 days. For Passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,

4, Church Lane.

S. S. "BELLONA,"

1,914 Tons, 300 H.P. nominal,

W. T. RHODES, Commander,

will sail hence for LIVERPOOL, about 28th May.

The "Bellona" has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins being placed amidships are well ventilated and free from the motion of the Engines.

Fare.....Rs. 450 } Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For Passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,

Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 Cases T. Red Cambrics.
3 ditto White Drill.
2 Bales Grey T. Cloth.

Also, on account of the concerned—A quantity of Grey and White Piece Goods, damaged from Jedda.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

PUBLIC MARKETS OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are instructed by W. G. Pedder, Esq. Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, to put up to Public Auction the right to collect Fees paid in the public markets by the Squatters and others, who deal in fruit, vegetables, fish and articles of various kinds, and who pay daily Fees.

The rate of Fees paid in each Market, together with particulars of the monthly receipts from the same for the 1st three years, and information as to the terms of sale, can be ascertained at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets. The sale will take place at 10 A.M., on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, in the Arthur Crawford Markets.

The right to collect the Fees will extend from the 1st June to the 31st December 1875, and the collection in each Market will be put up for sale separately.

N.B.—With reference to the above and previous advertisements regarding the sale of the squatters fees advertised to be held at the Arthur Crawford Market, it is hereby notified by order of the Municipal Commissioner that the sale will commence at the Arthur Crawford Markets at 10 A.M., on the 20th inst., and that the Fees for the different stalls will be sold in the respective markets as under:—

Ersaine Road Markets at 11 A.M., Bholeshwur market at 12 noon and Fort market at 1 P.M.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, MEADOW STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd May, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CALLIANDASS & Co., will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

On account and at the risk of Umtha Ramchund:—

J C D—216-23—3 bales No. 30s Turkey Red Twist.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolhosein Tyebjee:—

T T—40-63—6 cases Foolscap paper.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1875.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BOMBAY.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Rev. C. J. HINKSON, B.A., Principal.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

KEROSENE OIL LAMPS of different sizes, with LANTERNS complete, suitable for Street Lighting, Gardens and Public Buildings.

FORCE PUMPS, or FIRE EXTINGUISHERS for Watering Gardens and invaluable in case of Fires as ready help.

SCALES, Platform, Tea, Union and Post Office.

Dr. TOWNSEND'S GENUINE SARSAPARILLA.

PERRY DAVIS' GENUINE PAIN-KILLER.

ALLAN'S LUNG BALSAM. This Medicine is very effective against all Chest and Pulmonary Diseases.

BEST FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO, 4, 10 and 12 Sticks, to the lbs. For Sale, at the Office of the Undersigned.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,

No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY (Near the Esplanade Hotel)

ALSO AT

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY Always on view.

These Photographs represent scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana, and Burmah.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

LAMPS LAMPS

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM AND PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.

Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patented of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL TO SAIL ABOUT THE 20TH INSTANT.

THE S. S. CELLA, 1,308 Tons, Captain Harris, will be despatched as above and has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Fare to Liverpool.....Rs. 450 } Exclusive of to Suez ..... „ 300 } Wines.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents S. S. Cella.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

FASHIONABLE FAMILY NIGHT,

WEDNESDAY, 19TH MAY 1875,

THE "PHANTOM CHRYSTYS" AND

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."

REDUCED PRICES.

Family Ticket, Reserved, to admit 4	Rs.	7
Ditto Unreserved, to admit 4	„	5
Single Reserved Ticket	„	2
Ditto Unreserved	„	1-8

Tickets at the Pavilion only.

PRIZES! PRIZES!! PRIZES!!!

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN GEORGE HAMMETT SIGNS our FIRM from THIS DATE.

FRASER AND MILLER.

17th May 1875.

IRISH LINEN TABLE FURNITURE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

No. 592½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Fern and Ivy Leaf Centre, Handsome Border to Match, Rs. 9-8.

No. 139, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, small Vine Leaf and large Medallion Centre, with Scroll Pattern, Vine Leaf and Fruit Border, Rs. 13.

No. 352½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Centre of Sprays of Fancy Flowers, Handsome Border of Roses and Passion Flowers, Rs. 11-8.

No. 511½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Fern and Blue Bell Centre, with Handsome Border of Blue Bells and Passion Flowers, Rs. 11-8.

No. 71½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, well-covered Centre, Scroll of Fuschias and Leaves, Border to Match, Rs. 7-8.

No. 511½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Fancy Scroll and Greek Striped Centre, with Border of Flowers and Ivy, Rs. 11-8.

No. 511½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Handsome Scroll Pattern of Ferns and Ivy interwoven, Pretty Border to Match, Rs. 11-8.

No. 360½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Vine Leaf Centre, with Fancy Border of Strawberries and Flowers, Rs. 12-8.

No. 249, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Lilly of the Valley Centre, with wide Border of Rosebuds and Daises, Rs. 13.

No. 335½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Ivy Leaf Centre, Handsome Border of Cornflowers, Rs. 8-8.

No. 603½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Centre of various kinds of Ferns and Pretty Border of Roses and Lillies, with Greek Edge, Rs. 10-8.

No. 183½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Broad Flowered Stripes, Plain and Watered alternately with very Handsome Border of various Flowers, Rs. 16-8.

No. 40, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Fancy Star Centre with Vandyke Border, Rs. 7-8.

No. 195½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Flowered Band Centre, with very Handsome Running Border, Rs. 8-8.

No. 669½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Geometrical and Vine Leaf Centre, Scroll Work Border of Fancy Flowers, Rs. 7-8.

No. 433½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square Stars and Striped Centre, with Vine Border with Forget me Nots, Rs. 9-8.

No. 637½, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, Antique Scroll Pattern, with Handsome Border to Match, Rs. 9-8.

No. 192½, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, Strawberry Centre, with Handsome Border of Rosebuds and Dahlias, Rs. 11-8.

No. 32½, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, well-covered Centre of Full Blown Roses and Buds and Handsome Border to Match, Rs. 10-8.

No. 333½, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, Centre of Wild Roses, with wide Border of Flowers and Fruit, Rs. 9-8.

No. 3508, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, Rose Leaf Centre, with Pretty Running Border of Convolvuli, Rs. 16.

No. 620½, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, alternate Stripes of Flowers and Grecian Pattern and very Handsome Border of Roses, Rs. 16.

No. 217½, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, Ivy Leaf Centre, with Ivy Leaf and Fern Border, Rs. 10-8.

No. 139, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, small Vine Leaf and large Medallion Centre, with Scroll Pattern, Vine leaf and Fruit Border, Rs. 13-8.

No. 459½, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, Fleur de Lys Centre, Scroll Border of Ivy Leaves and Roses, Rs. 12-8.

No. 510½, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, Geometrical Centre, with Border to Match, Rs. 8-8.

To be continued in Friday's Paper.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,

8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

BAILDON'S MEDITERRANEAN SALT.

By means of which a Sea Bath may be obtained at any time. It is much recommended for its bracing effects, and for its remedial properties in many tropical complaints.

Per 7lbs. Bag, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cord.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ACBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY, (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that as no QUORUM of SHAREHOLDERS was formed at the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, advertised to be held THIS DAY, at 1 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Shamsjee Hassajee Street, the same has been ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 24th instant, to be held at the same time and same place.

RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY,

Secretar and Treasurer.

No. 26, Shamsjee Hassajee Street, Bombay, 17th May 1875.

THE DESIRABLE PREMISES near the new High Court, containing Eight Rooms with Bath Rooms and Cook Room. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

RAMPART ROW.

SEVEN RESIDENCES in Rampart Row, for Rs. 650, 300, 300, 200, 125, 75. Several of the above places will do very well for Offices with godowns. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

HORNBY ROW.

NINE RESIDENCES in Hornby Row, for Rs. 600, 350, 275, 115, 90, 80, 75, 70, 55. Several of the above places will do very well for Solicitor's Offices, these premises being near the new High Court and open to sea. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET.

THREE RESIDENCES in Church Gate Street. Rent Rs. 175, 100, 75. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TWO RESIDENCES in Elphinstone Circle. Rent Rs. 90 70. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MEADOW STREET.

THREE RESIDENCES in Meadow Street. Rent Rs. 60, 60, 55. There is only one residence in Apollo Street. Rent Rs. 75. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION for ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN, or a married COUPLE. Two minutes from the Grant Road Station. Apply Q., *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, at Middle Colaba, a large Commodious Upper-Storied HOUSE, just vacated by J. Black, Esq. Apply at No. 145, Middle Colaba.

WANTED, a good PAIR of CARRIAGE HORSES, about 14-2 or 14-3. Apply stating full particulars and price to "G.," care of the *Gazette*.

WANTED, a HOUSE or ROOMS in the Fort, facing the sea, suitable for a residence for TWO GENTLEMEN. Address "O," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

J. NEUBERG.

LIGHT WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

GERMAN WINES, STILL HOCK.

RIESLING	per doz. Quarts	Rs.	13 0
Do. No. 1	„ „ Quarts	„	14 0
BODENHEIMER	„ „ Quarts	„	15 0
Do.	„ „ Pints	„	8 0
GEISENHEIMER	„ „ Quarts	„	16 0
Do.	„ „ Pints	„	8 8
NIERSTEINER	„ „ Quarts	„	18 0
RUDESHEIMER	„ „ Quarts	„	21 0
Do.	„ „ Pints	„	11 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„ „ Quarts	„	28 0
Do.	„ „ Pints	„	15 0

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

THE BICHE-LATOUR'S

FAVORITE CLARETS.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine, per doz.	Qts.	Rs.	10
Ditto ditto	„	Pts.	6
PAUILLAC, Breakfast Wine, Superior	„	Qts.	12
Ditto ditto	„	Pts.	7
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine	„	Pts.	9
ST. JULIEN, ditto Superior	„	Qts.	18
Ditto ditto ditto	„	Pts.	10

HUNGARIAN WINES.

NEZMELYER, 1865, White .. per doz.	Qts.	Rs.	17
ERLAUER 1868, Red	„	„	17
CHATEAU PALUGYAY, 1868, White	„	„	20
Ditto Red	„	„	20

SHERRIES.

Red Seal, Pale, Dry ..... per doz.	Rs.		20
Green Seal, Pale, Dry, Superior	„		24
Red Seal, Rich Brown	„		26
Yellow Seal, Pale, Delicate, very Dry ...	„		28

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

BASS' PALE ALE BY STONE.

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MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

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VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND

UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS. For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ENGLISH GOODS

(Via Suez Canal)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

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ESTABLISHED 1843,

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PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrement.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *English* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 3 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 6d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

GRENADINES AT 5 AS. PER YARD.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT, JUST RECEIVED, BY M. BRESLAUER & CO.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES,

PRODUCES ICE IN A FEW MINUTES.

CAN BE SEEN WORKING DAILY.

SOUNDY & CO.,

IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

HATS AND HELMETS

BY LINCOLN BENNETT & Co., ELLWOOD & SONS, ANDRE AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKERS.

DRESS HATS.

	Rs.	As.
Lincoln Bennett & Co.'s best quality	16	0
Lincoln Bennett & Co.'s Drab Naples Felt	12	8
Lincoln Bennett & Co.'s Ladies' Black Silk Rolling Hats	16	0
Lace Falls for the above	4	8

TRAVELLING HATS.

Scarborough Black and Drab Soft Felt throughout, a good Travelling Hat	8	8
Boy's Royston Black Soft Felt	6	8
Tweed Hats, Lined Silk, for Travellers	5	0
Tweed Turbans, Lined Silk, for Travellers	3	8
Tweed Caps, Lined Silk, (Ear Flaps)	5	0
Seal Skin Turbans, Lined Silk	7	8
Ditto Caps (Ear Flaps)	8	8
Scotch Caps, Glengarrys, Lined Silk	5	8

LIGHT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR WARRANTED NOT TO CHANGE COLOR.

	Rs.	As.
Berlin Black Stiff Felt medium High, Square Crowns	8	8
Stamford Black Stiff Felt High Square Crown	8	8
Bath

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 18TH MAY, 1875.

OWING to the holidays at Home the only telegram of a public character received is Reuter's of yesterday evening from New York, quoting Mid-Uplands on the spot still at 16¼ cents per lb., futures ¼ cent. per lb. lower. The crop figures to date, corrected with the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association's returns up to 22nd April, are as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Three day's receipts.....	8,000	11,000	13,000
„ Exports to U. K. ...	5,000	5,000	29,000
Total receipts, since 1st Sept.	3,337,000	3,627,000	3,552,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,589,000	1,663,000	1,610,000

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been particularly quiet, transactions having been on the most limited scale. Rates are in no way altered, but, if anything, the tendency is easier. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		ls. 10d.	per rupee
Do	6 months' sight	ls. 10 7/16d	„
Credits	3 do	ls. 10 15/32d.....	„
Documents	3 do	ls. 10¼d.....	„

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business whatever. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but firm at yesterday's rates.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet and the business report shows little change in values. Bank of Bombays are slightly easier, the closing price being 46 premium. Colabas have recovered to Rs. 1,210 and Mazagons to Rs. 725 per share. Spinning shares are steady, but unaltered.

COTTON, in the absence of home advices, is unchanged in price, very little having been done except in buying in against previous contracts. A few Dholera boats have arrived, but the quantity overdue is still very large, and we are not likely to see much doing until they come forward. Yesterday's receipts were 10,351 bales, making 16,983 bales for the three days.

FREIGHTS are very firm, but, if anything, less animated. By steamer consignees are asking £1-17 6, but in the bazaar rates have been made at £1-16-3. Iron ships are firm at £2-5-0 to £2-7-6. Wooden vessels may be quoted at £1-15 steady.

PIECE GOODS are moderately active in the bazaar, the decline in rates having begun to attract buyers, but transactions from first hands are still unimportant.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	34
32,000	1,000	all	12p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	60	Do of Bombay New ...	720
5,325	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras.....	1,200
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	275
40,000	200	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	125 ao
60,000	100	all	8 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	50
.....	1,000	100	p.ct.	Commercial Bank	360
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	106
60,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	300

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	818-8-0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	246
.....	£20	16 11 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	6 17 6	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 12½	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£10½	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
.....	£18	19-5-10	do.	Do. New £18 Shares ..	220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,210
7,500	150	all	...	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	105
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.a.	Mazagon Land	725
6,000	1,400	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,225
800	5,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,875
300	2,000	5 0	...	Shorrock ge M. & P. Co.	1,200
200	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,085
2437	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	180
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	800
3,000	2,000	all	100 p.c.	Oburmanee Spinning ...	5,300
1,500	1,25	all	100 p.c.	Fleming S. & W Co ...	1,015
1,400	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,120
700	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,020
750	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Jeevaji Balloo Mills ...	1,125
.....	800	800	Nil	Khandesh Spinning	1,125
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	950
.....	500	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	925
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,120
1,000	1,000	all	12½ p.c.	Muvarjee Spinning	1,125
4,000	125	all	50 p.c.	Oriental	675
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Sonderdas Spinning.....	1,105
500	1,000	375	31½ p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
.....	93	1874	...	Bank of China 1
.....	...	...	...	Eas India Bank ... 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,570
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	200	27 p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.ct.	Malabar Company Ld..	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	18
1,500	500	all	7 p.ct.	Treacher & Co	300
...	250	all	40 p.c.	Vicjee Patent Slip Co....	75

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S.S. DINO, 776 tons, Captain L. Inchiostri, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo.

THE BRIG KEESAVADOSSJEE, 154 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Cochin (April 22nd), with a general cargo.

THE S.S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain T. Jones, arrived, in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa. (May 14th) with a general cargo and ninety deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for Coast and Vingoria with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S.S. CHINA, 1,036 tons, Captain J. S. Brocks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne, (April 20th), with a general cargo, Australian Mail, and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Lansell, Miss Budd, Mr. Moss, Captain Dundas, Dr. Smith, Mr. V. Bibra, Mr. W. F. Moore, and Mr. Korne.

THE S.S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Comptа with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Pridger, Mr. and Mrs. B. Dess, Mrs. P. Dess, Miss and Master B. Dess, Mr. Banford and 24 deck passengers. She also sailed yesterday for the same ports with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Pehlwan (s)	Jones	Goa, May 14.
„	Keesava Roodrin ...	Nacoda	Cochin, Apr 22.
18	China (s)	Brooks	Melbourne, Apr 20.
„	Pearl(s).....	Doert	Compta, May 14.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Tabor.....	Taylor	Havre.
	Teviot (s).....	Nisbet	London.
	Dido (s).....	Tschiatti ...	Trieste &c.
	Langshaw (s).....	Bairn	Liverpool.
	Pehlwan (s).....	Wood	Coast and Vingoria.
	Pearl(s).....	Woshton	Coast and Compta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—

Barque Emanuel, Cuno, for Havre.
Ship Ellen Bates, Thornton, for Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Khiva, to Southampton.
Steamer Malwa, for Coast and Carwar.
Steamer Phelwan, for Coast and Goa.
Steamer Pearl, for Coast and Compta.
Steamer Pehlwan, for Coast and Goa.
Steamer Ceylon, for Australia &c.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Blenheim s, 509 bundles sheet iron, Edward Bates and Co
Palestine s, 500 bundles hoopiron, Russordass Bhanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Navarino s, 6 cases clocks, Hassum Dada.
Phrenologist, 45 cases oildom, Jamsetjee Framjee 8 packages earthenware Bhaunaii Bhima.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bargany, 49 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.
City of Richmond, 24 cwts hemp, S. S. Narrelwala.
Dreadnought, 50 bales cotton, V Gullesbunker.
Louisa Fletcher, 2 bales cotton, M Nusserwanjee 400 bales cotton, S L Mannagiten and Co.
Camera, 800 bales cotton, Geddam and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 24 cwts linseed and 450 cwt rapeseed Knoop and Co; 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Grampian, 300 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Longshaw s, 74 bales cotton, G Dawarkadass.
Palestine s, 200 bales cotton, S L Mannaghten; 24 bales cotton, V Manchund 200 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 325 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Bellona s, 70 bales cotton, J Dayall; 66 bales cotton H Nandram.
Stowel Browne, 200 bales cotton. Knoop and Co.
Maccolonia s, 125 bales wool N Khuttow; 100 bales, cotton, K Lockmedass; 75 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 300 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 100 cwts coir yarn, N Khatow 500 bales cotton, Gadeun and Co.
Yelta s, 23 bales cotton H Dewjee and Co; 100 tons ginger, M Caitha and Co; 94 bales cotton H Chimmiram; 100 bales cotton J Juria
Arthur s, 72 bales wool, wool Wolkart Brothers: 150 cwts coir yarn, T Mooljee; 96 bales cotton, V Manchund; 125 bales cotton, Wallace and Co. 50 bales cotton J Varia 98 bales wool, The B I S & Co.
Sandringham, 160 bales cotton, Peel Cassel and Co; 60½ cwts ambashnides, and 267½ cwts linseed, M Nuthoo.
Centurion, 400 bales cotton The L A & A Co 100 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co

FOR LONDON.

Woodburn s, 2,100 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Scott and Co 420 cwts rapeseed, Knoop and Co. 26 cwts pearl shell Mooljee Nuserwanjee and Co.
Khiva s, 595 bags coffee, 7 bales hides, 1 case tea, and 117 bales coir yarn, P and O Co; 2 bundles woollen carpets Punnett & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Khiva s, 286 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co; 650 bales cotton. Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Batavia s, 250 bales cotton, H Cleson and Co; 350 bales cotton, Knoop and Co,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bodocia s, 1,500 cwts teel seed, W Nicol & Co; 650 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Potomac s, 5,892½ cwts teel seed, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Bativia s, 20 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Reporter, 24,107 cwts linseed, Rolli Brothers.

FOR GENOVA.

Batavia s, 316 cwts hides & 104½ cwts wheat, F Scott & Co

FOR BREMENHAVEN.

R Ryland s, 200 bales cotton Gaddum & Co 100 bales cotton N Mauckjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian s, 28 bales cotton, D Sesson & Co; 300 cwts sandalwood, J Pearlbey.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, May 15.)

Mr W P Hankin, District Superindendent of Police, Chanda, on being relieved by Mr F A Naylor, District Superintendent of Police, is transferred to Chhindwara.

Mr W A Nedham, Asst Comr, and Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Chhindwara, on being relieved by Mr M P Hankin, Dist Supdt, is posted as Asst Comr to Hoshungabad.

Mr T E Ellison, C S, Offg Depy Comr, Nagpur, on being relieved by Col J B Dennys, depy Comr, is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore.

Notification No 1487, dated 30th ultimo, posting Surgn T Mayne to Betul, and transferring Surgn H G Hall to Damoh, is cancelled.

Notifications Nos 1380 and 1381, dated 21st ultimo, appointing Messrs T W Fox, C S, and F C Berry, C S, Asst Comrs, to be Magts of the 1st Class in the Nagpur and Sambalpur Dist, respectively, are cancelled.

Mr F A Naylor, Dist Supdt of Police, Chanda, rejoined from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 3761 of 1874, on the 1st instant.

Col R D Taylor, Inspector General of Police, availed himself of the admissible leave granted to him in Notification No 1379, dated 21st April 1875, on the 13th instant forenoon, having made over charge of his office on the 12th to Mr J W Cockburn, Comr of Excise.

Mr Cockburn will officiate as Inspector General of Police, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, and until further orders.

Surgn T Mayne, appointed to be Civil Surgn of Damoh, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties, from Honorary Surgn T King, on the 4th instant, forenoon.

Mr F A Naylor, Dist Supdt of Police, assumed charge of the Chanda Dist Police from Mr M P Hankin, Dist Supdt, on the 10th instant, before noon.

The six weeks' privilege leave of absence granted to Mr F J Johnstone, Asst to the Chief Engr and Asst Secy to the Chief Comr, in the P W Dept, Central Provinces, in "Central Provinces Gazette" Notification No 40, dated 15th March last, is hereby cancelled.

This likewise cancels "Central Provinces' Gazette" Notification No 41 of same date, appointing Mr H Hooper, Ex Engr, to officiate for Mr Johnstone, during his absence.

Mr P Goodridge, C S, Asst Comr, received charge of the Saugor Treasury from Mr Sadhar Ali, Extra-Asst Comr, on the afternoon of the 28th April.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Gazette of India May 15.)

Maj H M Repton and Mr J D LaTouche, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Comr, Ajmere, on the afternoon of the 17th April 1875.

Appointment.—Mr J D LaTouche is appointed under Section 35 of Act X of 1872, Magt of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Dist from the date he assumes charge of the Office of the Depy Comr, Ajmere, and until further orders.

AGENCY, GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Lieut G E Gordon, 2nd Lancers, Commdt Jeypore Bheel Corps has been granted one month's preparatory leave from the 15th May 1875, in order to proceed to Bombay to make arrangements of appearing before a Medical Board, with a view to obtain fur lough to Europe on medical certificate.

Leave—Maj C G Gunning, 3rd in Comn, Meywar Bheel Corps, and 2nd Asst Political Agent, Meywar, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No 695-28 M, dated 1st March 1875, on the forenoon of the 24th April 1875.

Lieut Capt Oliver St John, Principal of the Mayo College at Ajmere, has been granted leubsidiary leave from the 7th to the 24th January 1875, to enable him to join his appointment at Ajmere.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Capt J Homfray, Wing Subn of the Bhopal Battalion, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from the date in May on which he may avail himself of it.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Lt Gerald Martin, Asst Supdt of Survey, is appointed to the temporary charge of the 10th Deccan Topophical Survey from the 20th March 1875.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr A Christie, Surveyor, 4th grade, is granted one month's privilege leave, from such date as his service can be spared.

Mr E P Wrixon, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted thirty days' privilege leave from the 15th ultimo to the 14th instant, both days inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Capt C A Sim s R, FR Engr, returned from furlough on 14th October 1874, and is posted to the Special Branch, Military Works.

Capt Sim took over charge of the 2nd Chuckrata Division on 20th October 1874.

Capt A C Peddar, s R Engr, 3rd grade, returned from furlough on 20th Nov 1874, and is posted to 3th Circle, Military Works, which he joined on 12th Dec 1874.

Mr G de la Hoyde, Accountant, 4th grade, Dalhousie Division, Military Works is granted one month's privilege leave from 12th July 1875, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

Ensign F T Reilly, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Ferozepore Division, Military Works, to the Dharmsala Sub-Division, Jullundur Division, Military Works.

Mr G Pettit, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, 1st Peshawur Division, is transferred to the 1st Rawulpindee Division, Military Works.

Lt R H Cameron, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 1st Peshawur Division, Military Works, to the office of the Supdg Engr, 8th Circle, Military Works, as a temporary arrangement. He report-d his departure from the former on the 2nd instant, and his arrival at the latter on the 3rd idem.

DIRECTION OF STATE RAILWAY.

Mr C Thomson, Asst. Engr, 1st Grade, Rajputana State Railway, passed the Dept. Standard Examination prescribed in Public Works Code, Chater II, Section IV, paragraph 23, on the 5th April 1875.

Mr W Mellor, Chief Store-keeper, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code and twelve days' subsidiary leave with effect from the dates he may avail himself of the same.

Mr W Scott, Ex. Engr, 2nd Grade, Western Rajputana Railway, is granted twenty months' furlough under Section 10 s of the Civil Leave Code and thirty days' subsidiary leave with effect from the dates he may avail himself of the same.

Mr E P Woods is temporarily appointed to the P W Dept as a Sub-Engr, 3rd grade and posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Col F W Peile, R Chief Engr. 3rd class, and Engr-in-Chief, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted eighty-two days' privilege leave from the 15th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The services of Mr J H Thompson, temporary Supervisor, 2nd grade, Sindhia State Railway, are dispensed with.

Mr R Willmot, in medical charge of the Rajpootana State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY

Mr R C Williams, Engr Apprentice, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, together with forty-five days privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the 15th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr E B Medley, Ex Engr 4th grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted forty-five days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave with effect from the 1st June 1875.

Mr J E Stell, Ex Engr 4th grade on special duty, Engr-in-Chief's Office, is granted thirty-three days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the 31st instant, or such subsequent dates as he may avail himself of it.

Lt J F Hewson, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Indus Bridge Division, is granted ninety-two days privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the 1st June 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr V E Deltrue, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Sehwan Division, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, with effect from the 15th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr H A Staine, Supervisor, 1st grade, Indus Bridge Division, is granted ninety-two days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from 1st June 1875, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

With reference to Military Dept Notification No 440 of 1875, Mr Apothecary J Casey was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of the 21st April 1875 making over the medical charge of the Mooltan Dist to Mr Baron, Asst Apothecary, on th same date.

Mr C G C Davis, Accountant, 3rd grade, Central Office of Accounts, is granted ninety two days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the date he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr T Todd, Overseer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Upper Sindh Dist.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY

Mr G G Hiley Store-keeper, 2nd grade transferred under Director of State Railway' Notification No 61 dated 12th April 1875 reported himself on the forenoon of 19th instant to relieve Mr C Thompson, 2d. re-Keeper, Rajpootana State Railway, transferred to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Lt-Col Malcolm George Clerk, Asst Engr 1st grade, reported his return to duty at Ajmere on the forenoon of the 27th April 1875 from the furlough to Europe granted to him in Military Dept Notification No 225, dated 1st March 1875.

Capt R J Bond s R, Ex Engr 3rd grade, reported his departure from Bombay on forenoon of 8th March 1875, on eighteen months' furlough on medical certificate granted to him in Military Dept Notification No 348 of 1875.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails close.	After
United Kingdom	May 24 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M
Kurrachee	„ 21 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 21 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M
Australian	„ 29 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	No after packet.
China	„ 31 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	
Mauritius and Reunion.....	June 4 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 4 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

Coasts and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	May 31	Monday	June 14
		„	„ 28

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday ..... May 29. 3 P.M. Saturday..... June 26

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 2 P.M. on the above dates.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday.....	June 4	Monday	July 30
„	July 2	„	Aug. 6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

QUINNELL—May 10th, at "Rowland House," Dharrumsala, the wife of Dr. R. Quinnell, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DRAKE—METHERALL—May 10th, at Christ Church. Mussoorie, by the Rev. F. Orton, Chaplain of Dinapore, Reginald, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Drake, B B C, to Camilla, third daughter of J. Metherall, Esq., Calcutta. No Cards.

DEATH.

JOHNSON—May 12th, at "Rectory Lodge," Mussoorie, Anne the beloved wife of R. Johnson, Allahabad, aged 37 years.

LUBY—May 14th, at Sitapur, Sub-Lieutenant Frederick W. Luby, 1st Battalion 14th Regiment, aged 19 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1875.

THE Town Council of Bombay has resolved to take the prudent course of throwing upon the general public the responsibility of giving the Prince of Wales a hearty and splendid welcome when he lands here next November; and the Corporation will be invited to consider the propriety of calling a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay to concert measures to this end. The suggestion that the Municipality itself might make a grant of public money was consistent with the practice of English Municipalities on the occasion of Royal visits; but it could hardly be entertained by the Town Council in face of the legal opinion given by the Advocate General last year, that the application of Municipal funds in Bombay is strictly limited to useful purposes, and that even the proposal to grant a small sum annually towards the support of a Town Band did not fall within the scope of the powers conferred upon the Municipality by the Legislature. And, though it is fitting that the Corporation should play its part as a representative public body in receiving the Prince, we cannot but think it desirable that the General Reception Committee should not consist merely of gentlemen who take an interest in Municipal affairs. It ought to include Government officials, merchants, and others who, for various reasons, have nothing to do with Municipal affairs, but from whom large subscriptions may naturally be expected; and a voluntary subscription list started by such a committee would soon provide the city with abundant means of doing honour to its Royal guest.

We regret to observe the ungracious spirit in which some Anglo-Indian papers have already begun to speak of the Prince's visit, on the supposition that India will be called upon to pay the costs of His Royal Highness's tour throughout the country. Articles have been published complaining of the avarice of England in not presenting the Prince with a cheque for a million sterling to defray his expenses, and distinct encouragement has been given, by writers who ought to know better, to the doctrine sedulously preached by disaffected native agitators that the people of India are already oppressed with taxes for the benefit of their rulers, and that it will be a scandalous piece of oppression to make them bear the charge of supporting their future King during the few weeks that he remains amongst them. We cannot see anything iniquitous in expecting India to go to some little expense in showing her loyalty to the English Crown. England will do her part if she pays the cost of the voyage out and home and sends the Flying Squadron, as an escort worthy of the heir to the throne of the greatest naval Power, to accompany the Royal Yacht to these shores; and for the rest India is rich enough, and, if there is any truth in her professions of loyal devotion to Queen Victoria, she ought to be delighted, to receive and entertain her illustrious visitor. Indeed, we should expect the loyal people of this country to resent as an affront the proposal that they should go begging to England for money to spend in hospitably entertaining for a few weeks the son of their Sovereign. If India grudges to spend a little money of her own for such a purpose, her professed faith in the value of the English connection cannot be worth much, and the advantages which statesmen pretend will be derived from the Prince's visit must be all moonshine.

IF timid house-holders in India derive any consolation from the circumstance of burglaries in this country being rarely accompanied with personal violence, all the pleasantness of the reflection is counterbalanced by the extraordinary facilities offered to native house-breakers to ply their trade successfully. It is not an easy thing for a burglar in England to find what, we believe, they call a good "lay." A plan of the house to be robbed must be obtained, and a perfect acquaintance gained with the habits and locality of the inmates. It is nice work to cut panes of glass and window sashes in a strange house in the dead of night, or to walk without noise or blundering up and down flights of creaking stairs, and in and out of doors that have handles to be turned and may tell a tale in the process. There are often watchful dogs about an Englishman's house, and especially so in the country, so that unless the burglar has laid his plans with great care, and perhaps the assistance of the servants, he is likely to step into a trap; the more so that escape from an English-built house is nearly as difficult as an entrance to it. But in India all this is changed. We sleep with our doors and windows unguarded, and often wide open, and we accept the honesty and fidelity of our servants so much as a matter of course, that we let them come and go just as they please in the watches of the night, and rarely, if ever, take the trouble to think how easily we might be robbed and murdered by anyone inclined that way. The climate is antagonistic to watch dogs of the English pattern, and, though we may keep fire-arms for protection, the law is such a curious respector of persons that we dare not use them against burglars unless under provocation that is not usual,—in this country at least. The native house breaker eschews violence if he can avoid it, and trusts to his noiseless motions and his naked oiled-skin to escape detection. Nevertheless, in the silent hours of the night, it is anything but agreeable to hear the bolt—possibly of a bath-room door—being gently withdrawn; or it may be a queer kind of movement on the mat or carpet suggestive of a large dog in the room, only that no dog could be there. Timid people, and ladies especially, become very nervous under such circumstances. They see nothing, but they have a feeling that there are thieves about—thieves so sly as to be able to take the sheet from under a sleeper without his knowing anything about it. Old stories of Indian life are called to mind to increase the nervous anxiety of the house-holder. How so and so was found cold and still with a knife planted right in his heart; how some one else was strangled with a piece of string while wrestling in the dark with an oily house-breaker. Teeth chatter; horror seizes upon the victim of a lively imagination, who dares not arouse the snoring servants lest a shout should bring the thief and his long *slithering* knife upon him. After undergoing the most frightful mental tortures the timid house-owner finds next morning that a cat has been the cause of his terror; or discovers—what is also no unlikely thing—that a native burglar has been actually at work and has carried off some portable articles of more or less value from the bedroom or adjacent apartments. Of course the Police are summoned, and equally, of course, the thief is never found. He leaves no more trace of his midnight operations than a snake or an eel passing through water, and all the Police can commonly do is to examine windows that have never been forced, doors that were never shut, and shake their heads over the enigma with the utmost gravity. Mouths—nay even years afterwards, perhaps—some of the stolen property may be identified at a cheap auction, but more commonly it is never heard of again by Police or any one else, although it is presumed that Indian thieves—like London thieves—have their fences, or receivers of stolen goods.

It is probable that our domestic servants are very often the thieves we are unable to detect, but it is less likely that they are in collusion with professional robbers. A native rogue likes to rob on what is vulgarly termed "his own hook;" and we believe that there is generally this much honesty among the servants we hire with fictitious characters, that they will not allow any one willingly to rob their employers but themselves. The professional burglar—so far as our experience of him goes—works by himself, and is nowise indebted to our servants for assistance unless under very exceptional circumstances. Indeed, there is no occasion for him to seek their aid. An Indian bungalow can be entered any time of the night with little trouble, and our servants sleep so soundly that we may walk across their recumbent forms without aroosing the sleepers. A singularity, however, of the native house-breaker is that he seems to dislike entering by windows even when wide open. The bath-room door is almost always his favourite mode of entrance, and, as people do not often pay much attention to the bolts and bars of that apartment, he is probably wise in his generation in selecting it. The whole thing is, however, eminently unsatisfactory for the house-holder, who should be better protected from the insidious operations of our predatory gangs than he is. In the first place, a freer use of fire-arms might be granted to house-owners. We think that in a country like India, where the Police are few and ineffective, a house-owner should have the right of shooting a burglar caught in the act. It is very little use to wait until the ruffian has the opportunity of running a knife into the man he is robbing; nevertheless few Englishmen would dare to fire shot or ball at a burglar unless in defence of an assault by him. But a naked, well-oiled thief, well accustomed to deeds of darkness, has an immense advantage in a midnight scuffle in a dark room. If the tenant waits to fire until he first feels a strangler's cord round his neck, or the steel between his ribs, he may as well not fire at all, for there is little chance of his being able to do so with effect. Again, the number of detectives belonging to the Indian Police Force seems to be much beneath the requirements of the service. The regular uniformed Police can scarcely be expected to deal effectively with such artful miscreants as rob our houses and make away with the spoil in the most mysterious manner. A policeman is known in India a mile off, but he should not be known at all—at least when on detective duty—and we should have plain clothes agents whose whole study ought to be the detection of the burglars and their confederates—the bazaar fences. The crime of housebreaking, according to the native fashion, is becoming very frequent in many parts of the country, and we think it high time that special attention should be directed to its suppression.

BARODA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 17TH MAY.

THE telegram which I sent you yesterday was, perhaps, scarcely required by your readers to suggest that some serious difficulty has arisen with regard to the settlement of the present unsatisfactory interregnum at Baroda. It is well-known that Colonel Etheridge and Mr. Gilbert Elliot, Collector of Nassick, have been engaged for a short time past in collecting evidence anent the petition forwarded to the Government of India by the Khandeish claimants. These gentlemen have now finished their report, which must have necessitated a considerable amount of investigation among obscure and singular annals, and it has been forwarded to the Government of India. There is little doubt of the fact that it is, on the whole, favourable to the title of the Khandeish claimants, and it, value is increased by the fact that each of the Commissioners recorded his opinion on the evidence in the first place separately, and that their joint report was prepared when it was found these opinions agreed. After the despatch of the Commissioners' Report three of the Khandeish brothers out of the five and their young children were telegraphed for from Baroda, and they were duly brought here under the charge of a confidential and trustworthy officer of the Nassick Police, Mr. Prescott. Anundrao, so often spoken of as destined to be the new Gaekwar, was not brought here, but was left at Nassick. The arrival of the party in camp ten days ago was the signal for a renewal of intrigues on the part of the rival claimants, who are said to be favoured by the opponents of British rule because they are older than the Khandeish boys and therefore likely to get the control of the country sooner into their own hands. In Baroda, too, it has been believed for many years past that Pertabrao, one of the sons of Peelajeerao, was illegitimate, and this belief has been made the ground for an argument on behalf of the other claimants at present in Baroda that the descendants of Pertabrao are shut out from the right to succeed to the Gaekwar Mulharrao, and that, therefore, that right descends upon the offspring of one of the brothers of Peelajeerao, although it seems to me that these rights are merely shadows of rights, because none of Peelajeerao's brothers ever had any right to the throne of Baroda, and, therefore, their progeny could have none. I believe, however, that no reasonable doubt whatever exists that Pertabrao was legitimate, and that he is practically acknowledged to have been such, not only in some Government documents which mention the part taken by him in assisting his brother Damajee to seize part of the possessions that now comprise the present State of Baroda, but by Damajee himself, the lineal ancestor of the branch of Gaekwars which has now gone off the political stage with Mulharrao. If there is any uncertainty in the story told by the claimants it rests in connecting themselves with Pertabrao in one unbroken line of descent. The chain of evidence on this point is perhaps not sufficiently clear to prevent the partisans of the other claimants from asserting that, if there is not absolutely a missing link, there is at least one of great faultiness. The Government of India is, therefore, proceeding with great caution before it comes to a decision on a matter of such great importance to the inhabitants of Guzerat as the election of a sovereign to rule over them. It must give due weight to the assertions of illegitimacy against Pertabrao; it must duly consider how it has happened that up to this time the Khandeish family, notwithstanding their important pretensions to direct descent from Peelajeerao, have remained in such obscurity, taking no political share in the government of the country to which they now lay claim; it must be governed by a desire to do justice to the rightful heirs as well as to study the best interests of the inhabitants of Baroda. Nothing could well be a graver political blunder than to use a powerful Government like the British to plant a person on the throne of a native State who has no claim to it, and who is, therefore, distrusted and hated by his subjects. This would be such a blunder as might lead to the opening of the gates of bloodshed and anarchy, and tend to make the last state of the country worse than the first. In endeavouring to steer clear of this Charybdis, no one can grudge the Government of India time, although at the same time too much deliberating on its part will be the means of driving the State of Baroda into other dangers. When the story of the obscure patells who now, with many appearances of success, seek to own the sovereignty of Baroda, becomes known, it will be found to be full of romantic interest. And probably it is just because it is so strange that the Government of India is determined to put its pretensions to the uttermost proof.

Mulharrao does not seem to look upon his wives as unmixed blessings, for the other day, when the Ranees Luxmeebaee and Mahalsabaee appeared suddenly before him in Madras, he gave them anything but a hearty welcome. On the contrary there was a "scene," and it was some time before His Highness consented to submit to this new

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

H. E. THE VICEROY.

SIMLA, 18TH MAY.

His Excellency the Viceroy, with the Honourable Miss Baring and suite, came in this morning from Mahasoo.

CAMPS OF EXERCISE.

ALLAHABAD, 18TH MAY.

Arrangements for the annual camps of exercise of Madras and Bombay armies are to be held in abeyance until the scheme for the much larger one in the North-West Provinces has made more progress.

ARCHDEACON BALY.

Archdeacon Baly, on his way to Raneekhet, fell from his horse, dislocating his shoulder. Progressing favourably.

GREAT FIRE AT MURREE.

The bazaar at Murree was burnt down last night in five hours with immense loss of property.

There are rumours of a conflagration in the city of Rawul Pindee.

THE BARODA RECORD.

OUR Record of the Trial and Depo-ition of Mulharrao, Gaekwar of Baroda, will be ready for delivery to subscribers on Monday morning next, the 24th inst. The Record consists of more than 250 closely printed pages; and its price to subscribers is Rs. 2 a copy.

We have endeavoured, in compiling this Record, to make it as complete as possible; and with this object in view we have prefixed to the report of Mulharrao's Trial an Introduction giving a sketch of the history of Baroda from the conquest of the State by the Mahrattas under Peelajee Gaekwar down to the deposition of Mulharrao. In the Introduction is embodied the chapter of Mr. Aitchison's *work* (*Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds*, Vol. 6) describing the relations between the Gaekwars and the British Government from the accession of the dynasty founded by Peelajee down to the closing years of the reign of Khunderao.

We have also included in the publication the material portions of the Report of General Meade's Commission of 1873, which has not yet been published in India, although the recommendations of that Commission have been made the ground of the action taken by Her Majesty's Government in dethroning Mulharrao.

Our short hand report of the proceedings before the Commission of 1875 is much more full than any that has appeared elsewhere; and the notes both of the evidence and of the speeches of counsel have been carefully revised.

The Reports of the Commissioners of 1875, the Resolution of the Government of India, and the several Proclamations issued by the Government of India with reference to the poisoning case, are all given in full; and we believe that the Record contains all the official documents necessary to illustrate the history of the Revolution recently accomplished at Baroda.

SIMLA was visited with a short but rather sharp attack of earthquake at about 2 A. M. on Wednesday morning. No mischief was done.

THE stations of Meerut, Roorkee, Sialkot, Jhelum, Rawul Pindee, Mean Meer, and Peshawur, have been selected by the Department of Agriculture for the trial of the experiment of sowing the seeds of the *Eucalyptus Globulus*.

A PRIVATE in the 11th Hussars, named J. Davis, shot himself on the night of the 13th at Kussowlee. It seems he had received painful news from home and that his commission had been sold up for debt. It is supposed this preyed on his mind and led to the commission of the sad act.

SHOCKS of earthquake have been frequent within the last week or ten days in the Northern parts of India. A correspondent writing to the Lahore paper from Rhotuck on the 12th instant says:—"A shock of earthquake took place at 1-30 A. M. this day, more severe than has ever been felt up here for years."

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us a ten rupee note as a contribution towards the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Peshawur. We shall be happy to forward this and any other subscriptions that may be sent to us to the proper quarter as soon as we hear that a responsible Relief Committee has been appointed.

THE S. S. China, from Australia, via Point de Galle, which arrived in Bombay yesterday, reports having experienced fine weather through out from Australia to Galle, thence to Mangalore, where she encountered thick weather with heavy rains, hard squalls, and thunder and since fine weather. The China spoke no shipping.

THE latest report on the state of the crops and prospects of the season in the several Districts of the Central Provinces is that the weather has been cloudy and stormy, dust storms and high winds have prevailed; smallpox, cholera and fever in some parts, but the health of the people is generally good, the rabi harvest has been gathered, the yield has been excellent and above the average, especially in wheat and oil-seeds, and prices remain steady.

STEADY progress is being made with the restoration of the damaged bridges on the N. West line of the Madras Railway. Difficulties, caused by the encumbered state of the rivers with old masonry have rendered necessary alterations in the design for reconstructing the Cheyair and Pennair bridges. The completion of the repairs to the Cheyair, Chittravatty, and Paupgunee was expected during last month, while the Pennair bridge will probably be ready by the end of May.

THE *Saturday Evening Journal* says that rumour has it that the Report of Messrs. Cockerell and Hem Chunder Sen, in the now-almost-forgotten Stevens' case, is unfavourable to the views of those who believed that no murder had been committed. Such a conclusion is, of course, quite consistent with the innocence of Mr. Stevens. Whether the Commissioners express any opinion about the personality of the murderer we cannot say; and the Government of India seems in no hurry to enlighten the public on the subject.

THE *Pioneer* is reponsible for the following curious story about the "Largest fish on record":—A monster fish, a *goonch*, was caught a few days ago at Okhla, a few miles from Delhi, at the head of the canal, by Mr. P. H. Van Gortandt, Barrister-at-law, after having played him for two hours, assisted by another angler, Mr. Cyril Kirkpatrick. The former gentleman had hooked a *rahoo* of about 14lbs. weight in shallow water. It made down stream, and was evidently attacked by the *goonch*, for it escaped, and in some unaccountable manner left the hook in the mouth of the *goonch*. It was five feet in length and weighed 136lbs. This is, we believe, the largest fish on record caught with a *mahseer* rod and line.

IF ever a Government was required to make bricks without straw, it is this unhappy Government of India. Our self-sufficient critics tell us that our land tax crushes all enterprise out of the people, that our stamp tax is vile and abominable, our opium revenue immoral, our salt tax a villainous impost upon the poor, our abkaree, designed to promote drunkenness, our export duties insane, and our import duties a wrong to Manchester. And the bland, silly, popularity-seeking Sir Bartle, instead of slaying this folly on the spot, blandly rubs his hands and assures Mr. Mason and his friends that they are right, and that the proper source of the Indian revenue is—alchemy we suppose. So writes the *Friend of India*.

THE Lahore paper gives as his frontier intelligence the following item of information:—The Amir has notified through Shah Mard Khan to the Khyberis, Thataras, Abkhans, &c., &c., that if they are agreeable to take Rs. 6,000 annually and will guarantee merchants, traders, &c., to pass safely through their country, he is prepared to offer it. Should not the sum be Rs. 60,000? The sum mentioned of Rs. 6 000 is too small for the duties expected to be performed. The same paper adds:—We learn that while 4 regiments of foot and 8 guns were on their way to Jellalabad from Cabul to assist Shah Mard Khan in bringing Nowroz Khan to his senses, the Gilzais stopped them from proceeding further, having learnt that their chief Dumuddallah Khan is imprisoned by the Amir. These men are at present stationed at Tehsin.

GURJON OIL has been found quite as efficacious in the treatment of leprosy in Burmah as in the Andamans. The Civil Medical Officer at Shwegyeen has cured several bad cases, and other doctors have met with equal success. Remarking on the reports sent in, the Chief Commissioner expresses his regret and surprise that so little interest has been taken in this important matter. There is enough evidence to establish the fact that, under proper supervision and careful attention to details, much may be done to alleviate the worst symptoms of this revolting disease, unusually prevalent in Burma. The question of establishing leper hospitals has been long under discussion with district officers and the Medical Department, but the main difficulty is the unwillingness of the people to subject themselves to continued and systematic treatment. This feeling no doubt partly arises from a sense, by the patient, of the hopelessness of any treatment to effect a material improvement in a disease which has always been looked upon as incurable. Mr. Eden is satisfied that the time has now arrived for making a practical attempt to meet the difficulty, and he has ordered estimates of the cost of establishing small experimental leper hospitals at Prome, Rangoon, and Moulmein.

As an instance of the great stride which British Burmah is making in social and commercial advancement, we are informed that two breweries have been established in the province and that ordinary bottled beer is manufactored of a quality able to compete and carry of prizes at the district shows. Since the annexation of Pegu the culture of the potato has been tried year after year with little success, but it has now been ascertained that two crops of really excellent tubers can be raised annually in the Tounghoo district. An experiment on a large scale has been undertaken with two thousnad pounds of seed. As to the character of the soil the Rev. A. Barker writes:—"I have had my eye on the district north of Tounghoo for some time. I think I never saw better soil promising greater returns for little outlay in all my experience. The soil is a brown black loam, deep and rich covered with a dense growth of low jungle; there are admirable facilities for watering and for irrigation. I have been talking to the Kerens about the gold beneath their soil for a number of years past, and have led them to experiment with potatoes." On all sides we are meeting with fresh illustrations of the fact that British Burmah is one of the richest portions of our Easter dominions.

SINCE the Princess of Wales has been to hear Messrs. Moody and Sankey the fashion has seized the great London World now enjoying its season to do the same. These attacks of "follow my leader" are periodical with the members of the aristocracy both real and assumed; they ran after Mr. Spurgeon for a time in a similar manner when he first came 'on the boards,' and now Moody and Sankey are enjoying their patronage. A London correspondent of a contemporary alluding to this fashion says:—The Haymarket is now blocked up every afternoon with carriages waiting for the aristocracy, who crowd Her Majesty's Theatre in wondering expectation whether Messrs. Moody and Sankey will be able to convert them or not. The Princess of Wales was there yesterday. I asked an American lady a day or two ago what was thought of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in America. She replied, "Well, I hardly know. I think people there on the most part believed their services were a device for selling harmoniums." She said this very simply and without apparent malice. I do not in the least question Messrs. Moody and Sankey's piety, but I think that, what with" offerings" and the sale of their American organs, and above all their hymn books, their piety will not be left to be its own reward.

THE total value of imports for the month of February last amounted to Rs. 2,87,27,985, being Rs. 1,30,000 more than in 1873-74 and Rs. 27,84,000 more than in 1872-73. For the eleven months ending the 28th February the total value of imports was Rs. 32,30,07,132, being three crores more than in 1873-74 and Rs. 4,18,00,000 more than in 1872-73. The total value of exports for the month of February amounted to Rs. 5,25,84,456, being Rs. 6,70,000 less than in 1873-74 and Rs. 3,85,000 more than in 1872-73. For the eleven months ending 28th February the total value of exports was Rs. 49 56,81 912, being Rs. 1,12,00,000 more than in 1873-74 and 57 lacs more than in 1872-73. The treasure imported in February amounted to Rs. 1,00,94,753, being 57 lacs less than in 1873-74 and 71 lacs more than in 1872-73. For the eleven months ending in February the imported treasure amounted to Rs. 7,12,67,321, being Rs 2,78,00,000 more than in 1873-74 and Rs. 2,89,00,000 more than in 1872-73. In the month of February the treasure exported amounted to Rs 7,62,984, being Rs. 5,36,000 less than in 1873-74 and Rs. 4,78,000 less than in 1872-73. For the eleven months ending February the total treasure exported amounted to Rs 1,50,19,523, being Rs 26,80,000 less than in 1873-74 and Rs. 30,96,000 more than in 1872-73.

Vanity Fair says:—It is to be hoped that the facts elicited at the trial of the Gaekwar of Baroda, will make the Indian Government more careful in the choice of the Residents it sends to the Courts of native princes. "*That*" says the *Friend of India*, "is the real moral to be drawn from this episode of our rule. We said last week, that if our English contemporaries would turn this trial to the account of good government in India, they should demand a Parliamentary enquiry into the relations between Truvacore and Colonel Ballard in the last five years, and the attitude of the Government towards the matter. The people and princes resent—and justly resent—our keeping men like Colonel Ballard for years together at the court of a prince to whom they are personally distasteful. We said also, that we ourselves had seen one of the very princes who tried Mulharrao, led out by the Resident on a great State occasion, and in an immense assembly, just as if he were a bear with a ring in his nose, through the manifest unfitness of the Resident for the delicate position in which he stood. The exhibition we refer to was most painful and embarrassing. Again, it is but the other day that another of our Residents, on the occasion of opening a new State Railway through the territory of a native prince, had the execrable taste to enlarge in open assembly upon the strategic advantages of the construction of the line would give the British Government for putting down rebellion. The man who could thus gratify such a speech ought to have been at once relegated to duties of another kind altogether."

THE influx of Chinese to Queensland threatens to be very large. A telegram, as follows, dated Townsville, 12th April, has been published in the *Sydney Evening News*:—"There is a great rush of Chinese here. The Egeria and the Namoi steamers arrived on Wednesday, bringing 900 Chinamen. Three steamers are to follow with 2,000 more. Sailing vessels have been laid on at Singapore and Shanghai for Cooktown, to bring passengers, and it is reported that from eight to ten thousand men are waiting at Hong Kong for vessels. Cooktown resembles a Chinese colony. Public meetings have been held, imploring the Government to stop the influx of Chinamen, or put a poll-tax upon them, and make them bring women." Referring to this subject the Melbourne paper, the *Age*, arguing for colonial neutrality says:—"At this moment one of these colonies is being threatened with an irruption of Chinese thirty thousand strong. Suppose the Government of Queensland were to take umbrage at the prospect, and treat their unwelcome visitors in such a way as to provoke the resentment of the Chinese Empire, and lead to a massacre of Europeans in Canton or Hong Kong; what would diplomatists of England say to that; would there not be a general outery on the part of the English public over the expense and bloodshed occasioned by a war which they did not provoke, and in which they had but a very remote interest indeed? And why should the public of these colonies be compelled to submit to a precisely similar injustice, if they could be spared it by the exercise of a little ingenuity and forbearance on the part of English statesmen?

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes about some geographical discoveries in New Guinea made by Captain Lawson which are said to surpass those of Livingstone—but we recommend you to get and read *Wanderings in New Guinea*, by F. A. Lawson (Chapman and Hall.) If its statements are to be credited (and though the book has no remarkable literary merit, it seems truthfully written), the world is indebted to Captain Lawson for geographical discoveries, almost if not quite as interesting as those we all owe to Livingstone, Speke, Grant, and all their worthy followers put together. In the first place Captain Lawson declares that he has discovered the highest mountain in the world, which he has called Mount Hercules. It is upwards of 32,000 feet above the sea, and (most wonderful of all) more than 30,000 feet above the plain, from which it rises unimpeded and abrupt. Captain Lawson further mentions a cataract rivalling Niagara, where a river 30 yards broad rolls over a fall of 60 yards deep. There is a lake too, which he has called Lake Alexandrina, 60 miles long by 30 broad, studded with beautiful wooded islets. The country abounds with game. Indeed, for the greater part of his journey the travellers and his party existed exclusively on the game they shot, the fish they caught, and the fruits they gathered, for they had no supplies of their own. Nor is the sport all of a tame kind. There are buffaloes as fierce as those of Assam, and a tiger as large as the Bengal, with black and chestnut stripes on a pale yellow skin. There are also more dangerous creatures still—snakes as fierce and deadly as the *ophiophagus claps* and worst of all innumerable scorpions running to 13 inches in length, compared with the effects of whose sting that of the Indian scorpions is a luxury. Altogether it is a wonderful book.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:" More than one dramatic work might be mentioned which admits of two different endings, or which has been played with two different endings whether the variation be poetically admissible or not. In a version of 'Romeo and Juliet' prepared with a view to tender-hearted audiences, Juliet comes to life just in time to prevent Romeo from committing suicide, and the happy lovers fall into one another's arms as the curtain comes down. We are assured, too, that a musical "Othello" exists much older than Rossini's opera on the same subject, in which Othello is set right by Emilia immediately before instead of immediately after the point at which in Shakespeare's tragedy he murders his wife. Thereupon he apologizes like a gentleman, embraces Desdimona and joins her in a duet. Ambroise Thomas's opera of 'Mignon,'" however, is, as far as we know the only stage work provided with no fewer than three endings. In the original as presented to the French public, Mignon marries Wilhelm Meister. To Germans acquainted with Gethe's novel this *denouement* would of course, have appeared absurd so for Germany a new version was prepared in which Mignon dies. It was interesting to see which of the two Mignons would be adopted by Madame Nilsson in the triumphal tour which she has been making through Belgium—a country which occupies an intermediate position between France and Germany, and according to circumstances may have to count with either or with both. It appears from the Belgian newspapers, which during the last week have been lauding Madame Nilsson in every possible key, that the Mignon thought most suitable to the Belgians and duly presented to them is neither the original French nor the German version of the work, but a Belgian imitation or both which may be seen with satisfaction alike by Germans and by Frenchmen. In the Belgian piece, Mignon, as the curtain falls, sinks into the arms of Wilhelm Meis er, either to die if the Germans present like to take that view of the incident, or to swoon away with a joy from which she will soon recover if that be the French idea of what the *denouement* should be. Whichever be the best of the three versions in a dramatic point of view, the Belgian version is the one which has hitherto met with the most success; and the accounts published by the Brussels papers of Madame Nilsson's performance in the work as neutralized for Belgium are full of the most positive and most enthusiastic praise."

THE *Friend of India* is paying off old scores against Lord Northbrook with a vengeance. Constituting itself the champion of the late lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, whom it describes as the real saviour of the people of Behar from famine, it says:—"To say that there was not a spark of generosity in the attitude of the Viceroy towards Sir George would be pure bathos. He was wanting in loyalty towards him; and as every one, we suppose knows, it was he who forced Sir George Campbell to retire, under pretences of concern for his health, the real purpose being that he might remove out of his way the one man to whom by a sure instinct the public would have given, and justly given, the credit of having timely discerned and surmounted the calamity. If wanting in loyalty towards his colleague, and in vain has he really is, Lord Northbrook had the least generosity of character, he would have loyally cast himself from the first upon the man whose special duty it was to meet the clamity—the one man most fitted in the country to do so by a consensus of opinion. He would loyally and frankly have placed all the resources of the Supreme Government behind him and sympathizingly assured him that he would take his full share of the responsibility of what was done. *But it was not in Lord Northbrook*; and his vanity and jealousy went near to have filled the world with a story of suffering never before heard of. The unforeseen circumstance that the grain in the Punjab were full to overflowing with accumulations of food from past years, and the fact that the food reserves of the people proved to be immensely greater than we dared hope, saved his reputation the reproach of a calamity greater than the mind willingly dwells upon. Now the time has come when the truth should be told. It will be said for it is true, while no one has before said it. Lord Northbrook had the narrowest escape from total shipwreck of his political career, by his unworthy conduct towards Sir George Campbell in this calamity, and it is only right and proper when honours are being talked about in Council that the world should know the whole facts. Sir George Campbell has probably forgiven him long ere this, but he must have had a thorough contempt for the vain, self conscious nobleman at whose hands he suffered this great wrong. Let the people of Bengal, let all India, and let the Parliament of England, understand that it is to Lord Northbrook and to him alone whom the country really owes the credit of our surmounting this great calamity. Down to the very middle of January, there was not a member of the Viceroy's Government that did not affect to be incredulous of the whole affair. Their rude awakening plunged them into a whirlwind of activity, and caused the enormous expenditure that followed.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE WATER SUPPLY TO THE SHIPPING

THE Municipal Commissioner has sent the following reply to the letter from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce:—

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 17th May.
To J. Graham, Jr., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—I have the honor to reply to your letter dated 1st instant, regarding the supply of water to the shipping. The reason, I would explain, that you have not received my answer to your letter of 19th ultimo is referred to the Health Officer and Executive Engineer for careful enquiry on all the points raised in it.

2. It would seem that the Chamber of Commerce does not very clearly understand the arrangements for supplying water to the shipping, and it is certain that much misapprehension on this subject exists among the public. It will, therefore, be well to explain exactly what the arrangements are.

3. From the main which goes along the Parell Road via Syud Abdool Rahmon Street to the Fort and Colabs, a main is taken off at the east end of Syud Abdool Rahmon Street, which, after supplying the Crawford Markets and the Night-soil Depôt at the foot of Carnac overbridge, is taken across the H. W. to Carnac Bunder Head for the supply of the shipping.

4. There is no possibility of the supply either to the markets or to the shipping being in any way contaminated by the fact of the Night-soil Depôt being also supplied from the Parell main, as it is necessary the water to the Night-soil Depôt fills certain tanks placed about the depôt or else discharges by a stand pipe, and the water thus poured out to flush the depôt is carried off by the sewer after being used, it cannot by any possibility return into the same main. This will be seen by any more than the fact that the cisterns which flush water closets in the Fort are filled by the mains can affect the water in the mains.

5. The sewage from the Carnac overbridge Night-soil Depôt flows through an iron pipe to Carnac Bunder Head and is then discharged into the sea. This pipe, therefore, and the main which supplies the shipping, are quite distinct to each other from near the overbridge to the Bunder Head.

6. Several years ago, the sewage pipe having given a great deal of trouble by becoming choked up, the then Executive Engineer, in order to flush it out with direct power from the Parell main, laid several connections from the water main to the sewage pipe at intervals between the overbridge and the Bunder Head fitter with valves which could be opened when it was desired to flush the sewage pipe. It is only necessary in saying that this should never have been done, since there was always a danger that if the men in charge mis-managed the valves, a circulation of water between the main and the sewage pipe might be set up. In fact, this actually happened about 2 years ago. It was fortunately discovered immediately, the connections were in consequence entirely removed and a steam fire-engine is now employed to flush the sewage pipe.

You will see from the above that there is no communication whatever between the water main which supplies the shipping and the Night-soil Depot or sewage pipe. The numerous people who make it their business to excite public alarm on subjects of this kind, they know nothing, or perhaps pretend that sewage cannot get out of a closed iron pipe, pass through several feet of earth, and get into an iron water main under pressure. But I think that you will agree with me that you have not put it too strongly when you say in your letter that it is not "probable" that this can take place.

8. At the time that the connections between the sewage pipe and the water main were removed, the latter main was prolonged so that the valve which supplies the water barges should be as far as possible from the outlet of the sewage pipe, *i. e.* nearly 400 feet. This was done in order that the water barges might lie to be filled as far as possible from the sewage outlet.

9. You say, in the 3rd para of your letter under reply, that "there is another (water) pipe on the south side of the Carnac Bunder." You show that this pipe supplies by two connections the ferry boats and certain water barges belonging to two natives which supply the native craft and some of the shipping, and you proceed to express and fear lest the water in this pipe should be contaminated with sewage from the Night-soil Depot, you are however, under a misapprehension. There is one water main only on the Carnac Bunder, that which I have described in paras 3 and 7 above. From it, and on the Bunder Head, there are two connections as well as that which supplies the steam water barges, one a 2-inch pipe which discharges about 45 feet south-west of the sewage outfall is in charge of Mr Ryan, Port Trust Bunders Traffic Manager, and the contract for selling water for this pipe is, I believe, let by him to Esse Moloo and Abba Sulliman, who supply from it as you state, the native craft and some ships. Another 2-inch pipe which discharges about 115 feet north of the sewage outfall supplies the ferry boats. It is in charge of Mr. J. A. Shepherd.

10. From this you will see that all the water which is supplied to the harbour comes from the same main, and that there is no possibility that the water from any one of the three outlets can be contaminated with sewage. But the outlets for the ferry boats and native craft have the disadvantage of being nearer the sewage outfall, and barges receiving water from these outlets lie more in the smell from the sewage than the Port Trust barges do. It would, therefore, be very desirable, if possible, that the Port Trust should close the two smaller outlets and supply all water for the harbour from the principal or steam water barge outlet. I fear, however, that there is a good deal of difficulty about this, for from general want of pressure in the mains, I believe there is now much trouble in filling the steam water barges alone.

11. The above will, I hope, convince the Chamber of Commerce that there is no direct contamination of the harbour water supply by sewage. There remains the question whether the water can be contaminated by the stench from the sewage outfall. The Health Officer expresses a very strong opinion that this cannot be the case. But I confess that I cannot but fear some deterioration of the water from this cause, not that the water discharged through a hose of an iron main under pressure can be affected, but that I should be afraid that the water barges themselves, often lying for a long time in the proximity of the sewage outfall, must be unprincipled creditors simply to harass and annoy debtors, and although this fact is much patent enough to the public, it seems, somehow, never to strike the Judge or the Clerk; we can easily understand the latter shutting his eyes to the villiany of the creditors, for every affidavit made for the purpose of arresting a debtor puts a fee into his pocket; but should there not be some check imposed on such affidavits and a sort of investigation made by the Judge of the claims to the debts on which they are based, before any warrants are issued. In all such cases, the Judge, if he were worth his salt, would hesitate before granting warrants; the Judges of our Small Cause Court, however, have never considered it necessary to investigate claims; sparing of their labour they have invariably been, and being more mindful of their own personal convenience than of the interests of the public, they have signed what they were told to sign by the Clerk, and to do all that he suggested he should do, and the consequence has been that rank injustice has been done to unfortunate debtors. A *capias ad respondendum* is an extreme and an exceptional measure, but the Barrister-at-law Judges of Small Cause Courts think otherwise. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had occasion to complain of the same evil we have been denouncing, for, in commenting upon the working of the Small Cause Court system in Calcutta, that functionary animadverted on the number of cases in which he had to the use of bench warrants for the arrest of defendants before hearing; the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal remarked that 'the public will have gained little by the abolition of the Lalbazar system of summonses, if a practice calculated to be still more oppressive is introduced.' Short date summonses are, in fact, all but the rule. Plaints are filed on a Monday, usually summonses are granted for some day in the next week, often as early as Wednesday! The summons not reaching the defendants till often the evening prior to the day of hearing! As to bench warrants they appear to be granted as a mere matter of course, the only remuneration to the Judge for many lying affidavits are filed in the course of the month may be judged. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal reminds the judges that "it rests with the criminal courts to repress fraud and crime, and that no bench warrant should be issued by a magistrate except for strong reasons based on carefully ascertained facts. This is a most necessary caution in a country where there will always be found plenty of creditors actually about to abscond or about to leave the jurisdiction, in hopes that arrest will bring about prompt payment of claim and costs."

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE TICHBORNE CASE IN PARIS.

(FROM THE "TIMES" FRENCH CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, APRIL 20, MIDNIGHT.

After numerous postponements, the first representation of the *Affaire Coverley*, or, rather, to call it by its real name, the "Tichborne Case" came off this evening. Ever since this play was announced it has excited considerable curiosity. Ignorant as people here generally are of what passes abroad, this *cause célebre* has too long excited public attention and warm controversy in England for the subject to be indifferent to the public; therefore, this evening had a more animated aspect, and contained a more select audience than usual. Observers with a regard for historical truth can only see in the piece a romance embroidered on the real event. It comprises very moving scenes and improbable inventions, it bristles with striking blunders, it irritates good sense, and it excites the imagination. The Tichborne Case, however, not being a page of history, but only a contemporary episode, the vagaries of the authors may be judged indulgently, and the piece may be looked at merely from a scenic point of view. The rigorous accuracy which is so dear to the English public, but to which the French are not accustomed, either at the theatre or elsewhere, must not be expected, for the most serious minds would be surprised were they told that only yesterday there was a question in your columns on the comparative height of Orton and the Claimant and on the dimensions of Tichborne's feet.

A rapid analysis of the play will suffice to show how few traces of the Tichborne Case may be found in it. Roger Coverley, the cousin Emily, daughter of Sir Henry Coverley, his father's brother, who refuses to let him marry her. Lady Coverley devises a stratagem to bend the haughty will of her brother-in-law. She has discovered a letter written 20 years ago by Sir Henry, who was then refused the hand of her who loved him. In this letter to his *fiancée* he complained of the cruelty of parents, and swore he would never act thus if he ever had children. Roger's mother slips the letter to full into the hands of Roger, into her brother-in-law's hands, thinking that in finding in Roger's writing the complaints he himself expressed 20 years before he would no longer forbid the marriage. She wishes the more to force her brother-in-law to compliance, inasmuch as Roger has sworn that if his cousin's hand were refused him he would carry her off by force and expatriate himself. Sir Henry is to go and pass the afternoon at a farm he possesses in the neighbourhood of London. Lady Coverley goes thither with her niece and gives the letter to the farmer's wife that it may fall into Sir Henry's hands. Roger, on his side, has ordered a post chaise to await him near the farm. If his uncle does not relent after reading the letter he will carry off Miss Emily. The farm has been let 12 months before to the son of a London butcher, Arthur Gordon, who lives there with his wife and child. Gordon for some months has been morose, abrupt, and restless, avoiding his wife and pursuing the chase solitarily. He has a horror of the world, and his wife feels that he cherishes a growing irritation against her. He is absent when Lady Coverley reaches the farm, and she gives the letter to his wife. The secret of his taciturnity is that he is madly in love with Miss Emily, and for long months has been spending his nights in lurking under her windows and depositing there bouquets of symbolical flowers. By a fortunate chance he and Roger Coverley are as much alike as two peas. This resemblance cannot be more striking than it is for the same actor, M. Desbayes, plays both parts. This is not altogether a new idea, for *Giroflé-Girofla* is being played a few steps from the Ambigu, and Gordon resembles Coverley just as Girofla resembles Giroflé. Returning from the chase, Gordon illtreats his wife, discovers the letter, and seizes it. Miss Coverley arrives holding in her hand a bouquet of those mysterious flowers she finds under her window. Unable to control his passion, Gordon tells her that it is he who places them there, thus virtually confessing his madness. The young lady throws the bouquet at his feet to mark her sense of his insolence. Gordon goes off intent on vengeance, which he thinks to effect by making the letter which addressed to Miss Coverley fall into the hands of Sir Henry, who arrives, followed by his negro servant Pompey. At the same time arrive Lady Coverley and Mr. Henry Coverley, another cousin of Miss Coverley's. On seeing that the letter induces Sir Henry to give his daughter to Roger, Gordon is seized with a terrible fit of jealousy, and tells Sir Henry that Roger has ordered a post chaise to carry her off. At this news the baronet is furious, and while Gordon, delighted at his anger, retires to the farmhouse, where his mother is waiting for him, Sir Henry declares on is honour he will never give his daughter to Roger, who wished to dishonour her by carrying her off. Gordon having had time to change his dress, Roger arrives and learns that Gordon has betrayed him, that his uncle refuses to give him his cousin in marriage, and that he is the most unhappy of men. Mad with rage, he rushes to the farm. Cries, the firing of a gun, and an exclamation are heard. Roger has been striking Gordon, and rushes off pale with rage. Gordon's mother follows him, and shuts the door of the house to prevent her son from following Roger. She holds the door in desperation, keeping up a monologue long enough to allow Desbayes Coverley to become again Desbayes Gordon. The door is then opened, and Gordon appears beside himself with rage and jealousy, pushing back his mother, vowing vengeance, and dashing after Roger. The curtain falls on the first act. Desbayes, who has much talent, metamorphoses himself rapidly, is very expert in exchanging his shooting boots, short sack coat, gray trousers, and felt hat for gentleman's clothes, but is not so quick at changing the tone and manners of a plebeian. Gordon and Roger are much alike, but Roger has too great a resemblance to Gordon and not enough to Coverley.

The second Act opens on board the Belle, which is on her way to Australia. Roger has embarked and Gordon has followed him. The former is unwell, while the latter is still morose. On one side of the stage there is the saloon and on the other Roger's cabin, which communicates with it. Here it may be stated once for all that the bed is a bed *à surprise*, and that Roger enters it before the public and gets out of it at the bottom. It is by this arrangement the successive apparitions are effected. The sea is calm at first, but a fearful storm arises. I need not say that among the passengers the authors have introduced a Frenchman, a Bougival boating-man who suffers and trembles dreadfully as soon as the sea gets rough, a Quaker who "thees" everybody, and an English old maid with and appetite like that of a regiment. This is one of the pleasantries to be expected in a piece founded on an English episode. The scene, moreover, is a masterpiece. The dramatic portion of the Act begins only in the middle of the storm. Following a habit formed in childhood, Roger, before going to bed, posts up his diary, and explains to the public that it contains a record of everything that has befallen him from his earliest youth. In the saloon, the old maid, the cabin-boy, and the fresh-water sailor give Gordon time to appear. Everybody has retired to rest, the storm rages, Gordon draws a dagger, slips into Roger's cabin, murders him, and gets possession of his diary. He then exclaims, "Now it is not Arthur Gordon, but Roger Coverley who will return to England." Here there is a scene in which there appear alternately an actor who turns his back to the audience, and another who faces them so as to produce a scenic illusion by showing the murdered Roger under his real features. Gordon then reappears barring the way to the passengers who, hearing the cries, want to rush into the cabin where Roger's body, the back turned to the public, lies on the floor on the other side of the partition. The curtain falls on the Second Act, the storm being still violent. It is certainly a singular device to murder an enemy on board-ship, and, in order not to be taken in the act, Gordon has to chance a shipwreck which engulfs the Belle and all her passengers and crew.

The Third Act opens in Australia. Four years have elapsed. Gordon, the only survivor of the Belle, has sent for his brother, Ned, his wife, and daughter. There is great distress in the Bush, and Gordon writes to Lady Coverley to tell her he is her son. Meanwhile Pompey has left Sir Henry's service to become a goldseeker. Gordon tries his resemblance on the old negro, and the experiment succeeds. By his telling Pompey an incident known only to them he carries conviction to his mind. Lady Coverley's answer arrives enclosing the sum necessary for returning to England. Ned, his wife's threats, entreaties, and despair, Gordon resolves to abandon her and leave Australia, while she goes to fetch her daughter, who has narrowly escaped drowning. Ned, who is the scamp of the piece, forges the curtain falls on the Third Act, which is more impossible than the previous Acts. It is difficult to see why Gordon sends for his brother, wife, and daughter, why Lady Coverley does not discover that the letter is not in her son's writing, and how Gordon can retain the *rôle* of Roger Coverley before his wife, whom he leaves in Australia?

The Fourth Act, however, is very dramatic, and is unrolled with terrible logic from beginning to end. I do not think the capital situation in it exists in the modern theatre, which cannot be said of the other situations of the piece, including the scene in the last Act, in which the locomotive crushes Ned, this being borrowed from *After Dark*, a play produced with great success at the Princess's in 1865. The curtain rises on Coverley Castle. Everything is prepared for Roger's reception. Lady Coverley has not a moment's doubt; she impatiently counts the minutes which separate her from her son. Miss Emily however, has changed; she loves Sidney, who since his childhood has by an inexplicable arrangement has become the head of the family, and on Roger's return despoils at once of his love and his fortune; for Sir Henry, inconsolable at having been too harsh towards Roger, has made his daughter promise to wait two years if her son does not return in that time. At this stage Gordon's mother turns up. She has learnt that Roger was coming. She knows that Roger and Arthur were in the Belle. She wants to see the former for the sake of her child, but for the sake of her son, on whom she dotes of whose fate she is ignorant—a fact not very consistent with his having sent from Australia for his family and brother, Lady Coverley, in presence of her grief and despair, tries to disguise her joy; she understands what a mother's heart must have been Sidney to lead the woman into a room where she will wait till Roger and his mother have seen each other alone. The appearance of Gordon's mother prepares the spectators for the culminating spectacle of this Act. An oppressive anxiety is felt even before the hero appears. He arrives. Desbayes is very good in this scene. He has the air of a man who simulates filial love. Sidney and Emily see at once that he is not Roger, but they say nothing. The revealing details drawn from Roger's diary. At this moment Lady Coverley remembers Gordon's mother. Sidney goes to fetch her. As Roger kneels at Lady Coverley's feet, Mrs. Gordon is brought in by Sidney. Arthur Gordon turns round, and unexpectedly is confronted by his own mother. Mrs. Gordon rushes towards him, crying "My son, my son lives; thank God, my son lives!" Gordon for a moment taken back but only for a moment. He says "You mistaken my good woman. Arthur Gordon perished in the wreck of the Bella." But the mother recognizes the voice of her son, and she claims him as her own more loudly than ever. Still he persists. "Who are you, then?" she asks. "I am Sir Roger Coverley," he replies. "Yes," says Lady Coverley, "he is my son." "Your son!" cries the unhappy mother, "then I must be mad, or," she adds suddenly, "are you?" The way in which Mdlle. Dugueret said these words was positively fearful in its intensity, and, indeed, the acting throughout the scene was magnificent in its alternate doubt, horror, mad joy, and deep despair. Meanwhile even Gordon's resolution is nearly sucking as a child, though he is, he still retains some spark of filial affection. His mother, convinced at last against her will, believes or feigns to believe, that Arthur is really dead. "Arthur," she cries in heartrending accents, "must be dead. He would never have denied his own mother. But did he not leave some message with you for me?" Gordon for a while is silent, wrestling with his own evil spirit. He is for a moment irresolute. "Yes," he at last says, "he did leave a message for you, but to be told to you in private." The others withdraw. Gordon approaches his mother, and looks her in the face with sombre, horrible implacability. She is about to renew her appeals. "Silence!" he hisses, "I am not your son. I murdered Roger Coverley to get possession of his name, his fortunate, and his bride. If you still persist in saying that I am your son I go to the gallows." The poor mother gives one long look of despair, and then, going up to Lady Coverley with a gesture in which terror and despair are mingled, she cries, "You are right, I was mistaken; my son is indeed dead." On this tableau the drop falls. The Fourth Act had an immense success, and scarcely were the last words out of Mrs. Gordon's mouth when one loud roar of "Dugueret" rang through the house, and the actress came forward to receive most justly-merited applause. Nor should the acting of M. Desbayes pass without a word of praise. He had less to say than Mdlle Dugueret, but his by-play was perfect, and in his scene with Lady Coverley the way in which he, as it were, silently pointed that he was playing a part was very artistically done.

From this moment the drama diverges in the most fantastic way from the real story. The Fifth Act passes at Mrs. Gordon's house, where her son pines. He is a hypocritically in order to make an accomplice of his mother. Ned Gordon arrives with Arthur's deserted wife Ellen and his little daughter. Ellen, learning that her husband intends to push his infamy even to marrying Emily Coverley, she hastens off to Coverley Hall to denounce Gordon and expose his crime. Gordon and Ned, therefore, agree to murder both her and the child. Ned goes to conduct them to Coverley, but he leaves them in the neighbourhood of a railway tunnel, where he has made an appointment with Arthur. Ellen falls from fatigue close to the railway; Ned seizes upon the child, Arthur rushes on his wife strangles her, and drags the body on the line. At the moment the train is

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE POPE.

(FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, Thursday.

SOME time ago I ventured to assure you that Prince von Bismarck had undertaken the original and daring enterprise of putting down the Pope. Some of the "officious" German newspapers were good enough to take my assertion in evil part. It is, indeed, nothing new to me to be honoured with the expression of their displeasure; nor is it surprising that they should be wroth with a person who, while steadfastly declining to derive his information from sources of which they avail themselves, not infrequently lets the cat out of the bag before the Press Bureau has definitively made up its mind to permit of that noble animal's emancipation. The newspaper correspondent resident in Berlin who is so irreverent and audacious as to publish important political news without asking leave of the powers that be to do so, must be prepared to undergo a chronic tempest of *dementis*, not infrequently couched in the most insulting terms. It is true that these *dementis* are subsequently stultified, in nine cases out of ten, by the admissions of the very organs which have given them publicity—but never in a fair, straight forward manner so as to remedy the wrong they may have inflicted upon the correspondent's reputation. It would not a little surprise your readers were I to reveal the mysteries of the prison-house as they obtain in this country with respect to the manipulation of the Press at home and abroad; how the official propagation of news is managed; how German public opinions are formed and directed; how the nation's pulse is felt; how and why it is that the item of intelligence and its *dementi* so frequently emanate from the same authority—in short, all the privy details of the mechanism which, according to Mr. Windthorst and the Centre, is kept in motion with King George of Hanover's confiscated cash. Some of these days—perhaps when the Prussian code of laws shall have undergone a healthy reform, perhaps when my term of service in Berlin shall have expired—I will tell what I know of this remarkable organisation. For the present, I will crave permission to return to Prince Bismarck and the Pope.

The *National Zeitung*, whose utterances have for a long time past, been held by political society here to be even more authoritatively Governmental than those of the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine* itself, although the first page of the latter organ actually belongs to the administration, has already published a leader, headed "European Action against Ultramontanism," which confirms, in the most unmistakable manner, the statements contained in my letter of the 27th ult., printed in your issue of the 1st inst. It says, *entr' autres*: "Prince Bismarck has brought to the cognisance of every State in Europe that nothing but the resistance in common of all the States can effectually deal with the concentrated might of the Hierarchy. The arousing of this general conviction is in itself a considerable success." Later on it observes: "We have come to the conclusion that European action with respect to the Papal excesses is at present the subject of a grave diplomatic proceeding."

Let us now hear what the *Neue Freie Presse*—out of sight the best informed paper printed in the German language—has to say upon the matter:—"The negociations between the three Northern Powers have already taken a definite shape. The Emperors are agreed to recognise the infallibility of the Church in questions of faith, but to treat the personal infallibility of the Pope, proclaimed by Pius IX., as utterly irreconcilable with the dignity of the State and its laws. They have resolved not to take any decisive measures until the immutable laws of nature shall have caused St. Peter's chair to be vacated, but will, upon the occasion of the next Pope's election, take action in common, and vigorously, to the end that the Conclave shall only elect as Pius IX.'s successor a man who will engage to revoke the infallibility Dogma. Sould these efforts of the three powers prove in effectual, and should an infallibilite obtain the tiara, they will inform the newly-elected Pope that he may transfer his residence wither he will, but that Rome is no longer a place for him. Already it was proposed in Berlin, where the fundamental terms of this line of action against the Pope where decided upon, to persuade Italy to join in this arrangement. As Rome is the capital of Italy, and the Pope's actual abidding place, Italy could not be well kept out of the plan of campaign drawn up in common by the three powers. The difficulty to be overcome was to gain over Victor Emmanuel who is personally nothing less than anti-Papal, to the idea. Since the King of Italy's visit to Vienna and Berlin came off, it has been a settled thing that the Sovereigns of Austria and Germany should themselves undertake this task. The Emperor William was to have made the first attempt, but his indisposition, which lingered about him throughout the whole of last summer, prevented the execution of that project. As the present spring drew nigh, and the Berlin doctors could not make up their mind to authorising the venerable Monarch's journey to Italy Kaiser Franz Josef conceived, with the hearty concordance of the German Emperor, to take the first step and to dovetail a visit to the King of Italy on to his Dalmatain trip."

The official Italian paper, *Openione* deals with this momentous subject with characteristic caution After enregistering its conviction that the best alliance for Italy would be the one offered to her by Austria and Germany the *Opinione* goes on warily to say: "It does not seem to us such a very easy matter to arrive at an absolute identity of views on the part of the Powers with regard to the conflict between Church and State. Although they have clearly a common interest, that of State autonomy as well as of national liberty, still each Government is persuaded that it ought to pursue a special policy, and to support and defend certain principles. The possibility of a common agreement being come to may be admitted as far as subordinate and transitory points are concerned, but not as regards fundamental and enduring ones. The degree of culture, public opinion, the moral current, the popular temperament, exercise a powerful influence in this question upon the political attitude of each individual power. The attitude of a Power may often be dictated more by considerations of general policy than by those of internal liberty. Who believes not this, has only to regard the example afforded by France. Is it not patent that the political hostility existing between France and Germany makes itself manifest even in the way in which France deals with the Church question? Misfortune often conducts people to the foot of the altar; but these pilgrimages and pious processions, this rigour towards the press and clericalism of the Voltairians, are signs rather of political reaction than of religious zeal. It might be replied: Let us isolate France, and then the other Powers will be able to come to terms about the Pope's liberty of action, about the Conclave, and such like. This is the answer we hear most frequently given. It would not be difficult to isolate France upon this question, inasmuch as she is already isolating herself, without reflecting what troubles may accrue to her if she do not shake off the fetters of the clerical party, and adopt the straight road towards freedom. But would it be as easy to the other Powers to come to an understanding with one another? We have expressed our doubts in this regard, and we stick to them, howsoever adroit be the attempt now being made to achieve that end."

It appears to me that but one conclusion can be drawn from these excerpts—namely, that the Papacy has acquired the most dangerous enemy with whom it has had to reckon for several centuries. There never was a person less addicted to half-measures than Lieut-General Bismarck. Germany's position and influence in Europe are just now paramount, and he has got Germany in his pocket. There is no policy he can adopt—no step, however startling, he may take—in which Germany will not back him up to any imaginable extent. If the Holy Father's advisers could only be made to understand this, and to abandon the unfortunate habit of self-deception which they have contracted, I feel convinced that they would hasten to bring the Papacy to terms with the extraordinary statesman upon whom they have bestowed the *sobriquet* of B-lial. Unless they do so soon, they will lose their last chance, and a blow may be inflicted on the Papacy from which it will with difficulty rally its already weakened influence.

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Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Khedivo Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Routes in the Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Joypore.
Rasul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
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London ..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras ..... Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
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